

**K to 12 BASIC EDUCATION CURRICULUM  
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL – ACADEMIC TRACK  
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**Grade:** 11

**Subject Title:** Disciplines and Ideas in the Social Sciences (DISS)

**Semester:** Second Semester

**No. of Hours/ Semester:** 80 hours/ semester

**Prerequisite (if needed):**

**Subject Description:** The course introduces students to basic concepts, subjects, and methods of inquiry in the disciplines that comprise the Social Sciences. It then discusses influential thinkers and ideas in these disciplines, and relates these ideas to the Philippine setting and current global trends.

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARD	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE
<b>EMERGENCE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES</b>				
1. Defining Social Sciences as the study of society 2. Introducing the disciplines within the Social Sciences 2.1. Anthropology 2.2. Economics 2.3. Geography 2.4. History 2.5. Linguistics 2.6. Political Science 2.7. Psychology 2.8. Sociology and Demography 3. Historical context of the emergence of each discipline	<i>The learners demonstrate an understanding of...</i>  the emergence of the Social Sciences and the different disciplines	<i>The learners shall be able to...</i>  connect the disciplines with their historical and social foundations	<i>The learners...</i> 1. define Social Sciences as the study of society	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11- IIIa-1</b>
			2. distinguish Social and Natural Sciences and Humanities	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11- IIIa-2</b>
			3. compare and contrast the various Social Science disciplines and their fields, main areas of inquiry, and methods	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11- IIIb-d-3</b>
			4. trace the historical foundations and social contexts that led to the development of each discipline	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11- III d-4</b>
<b>DOMINANT APPROACHES AND IDEAS Part 1</b>				
1. Structural-Functionalism 2. Marxism 3. Symbolic Interactionism 4. Psychoanalysis	key concepts and approaches in the Social Sciences	interpret personal and social experiences using relevant approaches in the Social Sciences  evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the approach	1. Structural-Functionalism 1.1. Structuralism 1.2. determine manifest and latent functions and dysfunctions of sociocultural phenomena	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11 -IIIe-f-1</b>
			2. Marxism analyze social inequalities in terms of class conflict	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IIIg-2</b>
			3. Symbolic Interactionism appraise the meanings that people attach to everyday forms of interaction in order to explain social	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IIIh-3</b>

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			behavior	
			4. Psychoanalysis analyze the psychodynamics of the person's personality in terms of Id, Ego, and Superego	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IIIi-5</b>
			<b>THIRD-QUARTER EXAM</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> quarter exam</b>
<b>DOMINANT APPROACHES AND IDEAS Part 2</b>				
6. Rational Choice 7. Institutionalism 8. Feminist Theory 9. Hermeneutical Phenomenology 10. Human-Environment Systems	key concepts and approaches in the Social Sciences	interpret personal and social experiences using relevant approaches in the Social Sciences  evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the approach	5. Rational Choice predict the social consequences of decision making based on scarcity	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IVa-6</b>
			6. Institutionalism examine the constitutive nature of informal and formal institutions and their actors and how it constrains social behavior	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IVb-7</b>
			7. Feminist Theory determine the relationship between gender ideology and gender inequality	<b>HUMSS-DIS 11-IVc-8</b>
			8. Hermeneutical Phenomenology analyze significance of data	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IVd-9</b>
			9. Human-Environment Systems 9.1. distinguish the ways by which human-environment interactions shape cultural and natural landscapes 9.2. interpret thematic and mental maps to understand landscape changes and an individual's sense of place 9.3. explain environmental and social issues through the analysis of spatial distributions and spatial processes	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IVd-10</b>
<b>INDIGENIZING THE SOCIAL SCIENCES</b>				
1. Filipino Social Thinkers 2. Institute of Philippine Culture's study on Philippine values	key concepts in the Social Sciences rooted in Filipino language/s and	carry out an exploration of personal and social experiences using	1. examine the social ideas of Filipino thinkers starting from Isabelo de los Reyes, Jose Rizal, and other Filipino	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IVe-1</b>

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CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARD	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE
3. Sikolohiyang Pilipino 4. Pantayong Pananaw	experiences	indigenous concepts	intellectuals	
			2. value the role of interpersonal relations in Philippine culture	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IVe-2</b>
			3. evaluate the person’s personality using the core values of <i>Sikolohiyang Pilipino</i>	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IVf-3</b>
			4. explain the significance of using a particular language for discourse	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IVg-4</b>
			5. critique dominant approaches using Filipino perspectives	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IVg-5</b>
<b>SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE REAL WORLD</b>				
1. Professions 2. Applications and intersections of the approaches in addressing social problems	the role of Social Science in the real world	illustrate situations and contexts in which Social Science can be applied	1. determine how Social Science can be used to address social concerns	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IVh-6</b>
			2. recognize multidisciplinary and/or interdisciplinarity as an approach to looking at society	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IVh-7</b>
			3. generate an analysis of a social phenomenon using at least two approaches from the Social Sciences	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11-IVi-j-8</b>
			<b>FOURTH-QUARTER EXAM</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> quarter exam</b>

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**GLOSSARY<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Absolute location</b>	The exact position of an object or place stated in spatial coordinates of a grid system designed for locational purposes
<b>Anthropology</b>	The study of humans; the social science that seeks to understand human origins and adaptation, and the diversity of cultures and worldviews
<b>Binary opposition</b>	The means by which the units of language have value or meaning; each unit is defined against what it is not
<b>Class conflict</b>	Conflict between entire classes over the distribution of a society's wealth and power
<b>Constitutive nature</b>	Forming an essential part or a component of
<b>Core values</b>	In Sikolohiyang Pilipino, the core of Filipino personhood is the concept of "kapwa" (shared identity), associated with which are other societal values
<b>Discourse</b>	A formal way of thinking expressed through language
<b>Economics</b>	A social science that deals with the optimum allocation of scarce resources among its alternatives to satisfy the unlimited human wants and needs of the people
<b>Ego</b>	The Freudian structure of personality that deals with the demand of reality
<b>Environment</b>	Surroundings; the totality of things that in any way may affect an organism, including both physical and cultural conditions; a region characterized by a certain set of physical conditions
<b>Feminist theory</b>	A theory that (1) emphasizes gender as key basis of structured inequality, (2) challenges conventional distinctions between public and private, and (3) problematizes the fundamentally political relationship between gender and power
<b>Formal institutional constraint</b>	Rules, procedure, and formal political organizations (such as government)
<b>Gender ideology</b>	Meanings involved in the assignment of roles for women and men within the household and outside of it
<b>Geography</b>	The study of the earth's surface; a specialized investigation of the physical structure of the earth, including its terrain and its climates, and the nature and character of its contrasting inhabited portions
<b>Geographical imagination</b>	A sensitivity toward the significance of place and space, landscape and nature, in the constitution and conduct of life on Earth
<b>History</b>	A study of the past, one that describes/narrates and analyzes human activities in the past and the changes that these had undergone
<b>Hermeneutical Phenomenology/Phenomenological Hermeneutics</b>	Historical phenomena (or the world outside) is interpreted differently in proper context through one's consciousness
<b>Humanities</b>	The study of the ways in which the human experience is processed and documented; the fields of philosophy, literature, religion, art, music, history and language
<b>Id</b>	The part of personality that Freud called "it" consisting of unconscious drives; the individual's reservoir of sexual energy
<b>Informal institutional constraint</b>	Uncodified rules of conduct such as sanctions, taboos, customs, and traditions that may create and/or sustain temporary organizations in potentially underdeveloped/ immature political worlds

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<b>Institutionalism</b>	An approach that views institutions as humanly devised constraints that structure political, economic, and social interactions
<b>Institutions</b>	Stable, recurring patterns of behavior; hence, political institutions are not the same as political organizations
<b>Interdisciplinary approach</b>	A method that integrates disciplinary elements and perspectives to create a holistic view or common understanding of a complex issue or problem
<b>Landscape</b>	A term referring to the appearance of an area and to the items comprising that appearance
<b>Latent function</b>	The unrecognized and unintended consequence of any social pattern
<b>Linguistics</b>	The scientific study of language and its structure
<b>Manifest function</b>	The recognized and intended consequence of any social pattern
<b>Marxism</b>	An approach that acknowledges the economic relations between classes determine/structure social and political relations
<b>Mental maps</b>	A map drawn to represent the mental image a person has of an area
<b>Multidisciplinary approach</b>	A method that puts together separate disciplinary perspectives side by side, adding breadth of knowledge, information, and methods; disciplines retain their separate perspectives and elements
<b>Pantayong Pananaw</b>	"From-us-for-us perspective": A communication-based framework whose aim is to produce a "national" discourse ("talastasang bayan").
<b>Place</b>	A human-wrought transformation of a part of the Earth's surface or of preexisting, undifferentiated space
<b>Political science</b>	The systematic study of politics
<b>Politics</b>	May be defined as (1) the art of government, (2) public affairs, (3) compromise and consensus, and (4) power
<b>Psychoanalysis</b>	A theory of personality, an approach to psychotherapy, and method of investigation founded by Sigmund Freud
<b>Psychodynamic approach</b>	An approach to psychology emphasizing unconscious thoughts of the person
<b>Psychology</b>	The scientific study of behaviour and mental processes
<b>Rational choice</b>	Rational choice is a product of scarcity and demand the people to make the right and rational choice to maximize the use of its resources
<b>Region</b>	The term applied to an earth area that displays a distinctive grouping of physical or cultural phenomena or is functionally united as a single organizational unit
<b>Relative location</b>	The position of a place or activity in relation to other places or activities
<b>Scale</b>	In cartography, the ratio between length or size of an area on a map and the actual length or size of that same area on the earth's surface; the size of the area studied, from local to global
<b>Scarcity</b>	Scarcity is a basic problem arising from unlimited wants of people with limited resources
<b>Site</b>	The place where something is located; the immediate surroundings and their attributes
<b>Situation</b>	The location of something in relation to the physical and human characteristics of a larger region
<b>Sikolohiyang Pilipino</b>	Is a psychology of, about, and for Philippine peoples
<b>Social dysfunction</b>	Any social pattern that may disrupt the operation of society
<b>Social function</b>	The consequence of any social pattern for the operation of a society as a whole
<b>Social conflict approach</b>	An approach that sees society as an area of inequality that generates conflict and change
<b>Social Science</b>	The systematic study of various aspects of human society
<b>Sociology</b>	The systematic study of human society
<b>Spatial distribution</b>	The arrangement of things on the earth's surface
<b>Structure</b>	Any relatively stable pattern of social behavior

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<b>Structural functionalism</b>	An approach that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote soiidarity and stability. It looks for a structure’s social function
<b>Structuralism</b>	A method for analyzing language, narratives, and cultural phenomena that uncovers basic elements that form structures (often binary oppositions)
<b>Superego</b>	The Freudian structure of personality that serves as the harsh internal judge of our behavior; what we often call conscience
<b>Symbolic interactionism</b>	An approach that sees society as the product of the everyday interactions of individuals
<b>Systems Analysis</b>	An approach to the study of large systems through (1) segregation of the entire system into its component parts; (2) investigation of the interactions between system elements; and (3) study of inputs, outputs, flows, interactions, and boundaries within the system
<b>Thematic maps</b>	A representation of the spatial distribution of a specific phenomenon (theme) across a geographic area

<sup>1</sup> General References:

- Barnard, A. (2000). *History and Theory in Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Burnham, P., Gilland Lutz, K., Grant, W., and Layton-Henry, Z. (2008). *Research Methods in Politics (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Eviota, E. (1992). *The Political Economy of Gender: Women and the Sexual Division of Labour in the Philippines*. London and New Jersey: Zed Books Ltd.
- Feist, J., Feist, G., and Roberts, TA. (2013). *Theories of Personality (8<sup>th</sup> Edition)*. USA: McGraw Companies, Inc.
- Goodin, R. (1996). "Institutions and their Design", in R. Goodin (ed.) *The Theory of Institutional Design*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Getis, Arthur, Judith Getis, and Jerome Fellman (1998) *Introduction to Geography*, USA: McGraw Hill.
- Gregory, Derek, Ron Johnston, Geraldine Pratt, Michael Watts, and Sarah Whatmore (2009) *The Dictionary of Human Geography*, UK: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Heywood, A. (2013). *Politics (4<sup>th</sup> Edition)*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- King, L. (2013). *Experience Psychology (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)*. USA: McGraw Companies, Inc.
- Klein, J. (2007). "Interdisciplinary Approaches in Social Science Research", in W. Outhwaite & S. Turner (eds.) *The Sage Handbook of Social Science Methodology*. London: Sage Publications.
- Macionis, J. (2012). *Sociology (14<sup>th</sup> Edition)*. Singapore; Pearson Education South Asia Pte Ltd.
- Marsh, D. (2002). "Marxism", in D. Marsh and G. Stoker (ed). *Theory and Methods on Political Science (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- March, J. and Olsen, J. (1989). *Rediscovering Institutions*. New York: Free Press.
- Navarro, A. at Lagbao-Bolante, F. (eds) (2007). *Mga Babasahin sa Agham Panlipunang Pilipino: Sikolohiyang Pilipino, Pilipinolohiya at Pantayong Pananaw*. Lungsod Quezon: C&E Publishing.
- North, D. (1991). "Institutions." *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 5(1), pp. 97-112.
- Randall, V. (2002). "Feminism", in D. Marsh and G. Stoker (ed). *Theory and Methods on Political Science (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Schaefer, R. (2001). *Sociology (7<sup>th</sup> Edition)*. New York: McGraw Hill.

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**CODE BOOK LEGEND**

**SAMPLE CODE: HUMSS\_DIS11-IIh-2**

LEGEND		SAMPLE	
<b>First Entry</b>	Track/ Strand	Humanities and Social Sciences Strand	<b>HUMSS_DIS 11</b>
	underscore_		
	Track/ Strand Subject	Disciplines and Ideas in the Social Sciences	
	Grade Level	11	
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<b>Roman Numeral</b> *Zero if no specific quarter	Quarter	First Quarter	<b>II</b>
<b>Lowercase Letter</b> *Put a hyphen (-) in between letters to indicate more than a specific week	Week	Week Eight	<b>h</b>
-			
<b>Arabic Number</b>	Competency	Generate an analysis of a social phenomenon using at least two approaches from the Social Sciences	<b>2</b>